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CHURCHES AND INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING
DESTROYED BY THE UNITED STATES MILITARY
FORCES DURING THE CIVIL WAR, BUT NOT AS
AN ACT OF MILITARY NECESSITY, THE MATE-
RIALS HAVING BEEN APPROPRIATED AND USED



U. S. Cong. Senate.
Printed for the use of the Committee on Claims
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LIST OF CLAIMANTS.

ALABAMA.

1. Trustees of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Bellefonte.
2. Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Bellefonte.
3. Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Decatur.
4. Presbyterian Church, of Decatur.
5. Trustees of Missionary Baptist Church, of Gravelly Springs.
6. Trustees of Cumberland Presbyterian Church (colored), of Huntsville.
7. Primitive Baptist Church (colored), of Huntsville.
8. Trustees of the Oak Grove Methodist Church South, of Jackson County.
9. Trustees of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Larkinsville.
10. Missionary Baptist Church, of Waterloo.

ARKANSAS.

11. Christian Church near old Austin, of Lonoke County.
12. Trustees of the Baptist Church, of Dardanelle.
13. Pleasant Hill Baptist Church, of Lonoke County.
14. Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Mount Comfort.

GEORGIA.

15. Church of Christ, of Acworth.
16. First Presbyterian Church, of Dalton.
17. Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Powder Springs.
18. Missionary Baptist Church, of Powder Springs.
19. Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Ringgold.
20. Pleasant Grove Baptist Church, of Ringgold.

LOUISIANA.

21. Judah Touro Almshouse Fund, of New Orleans.

MARYLAND.

22. Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Oldtown.

MISSISSIPPI.

23. Trustees Baptist Church, of Corinth.
24. Christian Church, of Corinth.
25. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Corinth.

MISSOURI.

26. Trustees of Christian Church, of Pleasant Hill.

NORTH CAROLINA.

27. Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, of Lumber Bridge.
28. Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Morehead City.
29. Trustees of the diocese of East Carolina of the Protestant Episcopal Church (for church at Nags Head).
30. Bushrod W. Nash, trustee of the Union Baptist Association, successor in interest to the Hood Swamp Baptist Church, of Wayne County.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

31. Trustees of the Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Hampton County.
32. Trustees of the Baptist Church, of Hardeeville.
33. Stony Creek Presbyterian Church, of McPhersonville.

TENNESSEE.

34. Church of Christ, Bledsoe County.
35. Shiloh Presbyterian Church, of Calhoun.
36. Trustees of Henegars Chapel, Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Dunlap.
37. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Germantown.
38. Lynn Creek Baptist Church, of Giles County.
39. Baptist Church, of Grand Junction.
40. Mountain Creek Baptist Church, of Hamilton County.
41. Trustees of the First Baptist Church, at Jefferson City.
42. La Grange Synodical College, of La Grange, Fayette County.
43. Church of Christ, of La Vergne.
44. Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, of London.
45. Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, of Lynnville.
46. Trustees of the Primitive Baptist Church, of Pelham, Grundy County.
47. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Prospect.
48. Trustees of McDaniel's Chapel, Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Shellmound.
49. Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, of Smyrna.
50. Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, of Strawberry Plains.
51. Trustees of the Baptist Church of Tullahoma.
52. Christian Church, of Union City.
53. Mount Zion Church, of Williamson County.

VIRGINIA.

54. Trustees of the Mount Olivet Methodist Protestant Church, of Alexandria County.
55. Trustees of the Second Presbyterian Church, of Alexandria.
56. Trustees of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, of Culpeper County.
57. Trustees of the Cedar Grove Church, of Culpeper County.
58. Trustees of the Cedar Run Baptist Church, of Culpeper County.
59. Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church, of Culpeper County.
60. New Salem Baptist Church, of Culpeper County.
61. Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Deep Creek.
62. Trustees of Smiths Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, of Dinwiddie County.
63. Trustees of Forest Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, of Dumfries.
64. Methodist Episcopal Church, of Falls Church.
65. Zion Protestant Episcopal Church, of Fairfax.
66. Jerusalem Baptist Church and the Zion Protestant Episcopal Church, of Fairfax Court House.
67. Broad Run Baptist Church, of Fauquier County.
68. Carters Run Baptist Church, of Fauquier County.
69. Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Fox Hill.
70. Trustees of the Methodist Protestant Church, of Fox Hill.
71. Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Garys.
72. Four Mile Creek Baptist Church, of Henrico County.
73. Lebanon Union Church, of Lincolnia.
74. Trustees of the Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Church (colored), of Middletown.
75. Trustees of Grove Presbyterian Church, of Morrisville.
76. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Morrisville.
77. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Mount Crawford.
78. Trustees of Liberty Baptist Church, of New Kent County.
79. Trustees of the Old School Baptist Church and the trustees of the Regular Baptist Church, known as the Thorntons Gap Baptist Church, of Rappahannock County.
80. Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Rectortown.
81. St. Luke's Episcopal Church, of Remington.
82. St. Stephens's Lutheran Church, Shenandoah County.
83. Trustees of Andrews Chapel, of Stafford County.
84. Trustees of Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Upperville.

WEST VIRGINIA.

85. Trustees of the Baptist Church, of Fayette County.
86. Trustees Presbyterian Church, of French Creek.
87. Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Great Cacapon.
88. Methodist Episcopal Church, of Paw Paw.
89. Presbyterian Church, of Petersburg.
90. Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Summit Point.

HISTORY OF CLAIM.

ALABAMA.

1. Trustees of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Bellefonte. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1909; value of church building, \$1,500; torn down in 1863-64; materials used for military purposes. (S. 256, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

2. Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Bellefonte. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1908; this church was a frame building reasonably worth \$380; was torn down by the United States military forces and building was used by the United States Government. (S. 269, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

3. Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Decatur. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1907; church building was destroyed by military forces under authority; reasonable value of the building, claimed to have been a brick church, \$1,850; finding does not state that the material was used by the Government, but it does not show that the destruction was an act of military necessity; destruction occurred in 1864. (S. 307, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

4. Presbyterian Church, of Decatur. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1907; the church was a substantial frame building worth \$3,000; was torn down by the United States military forces under authority and the materials were used in the construction of winter quarters; destroyed in 1864. (S. 142, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

5. Trustees of Missionary Baptist Church, of Gravelly Springs. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1904; the church building destroyed was comparatively new; was a building 45 by 60 feet; built in 1855; was destroyed in 1864 by the military forces of the United States, under proper authority, and the material was used for building winter quarters; reasonable value, \$725. (S. 80, 58th Cong., 3d sess.)

6. Trustees of Cumberland Presbyterian Church (colored), of Huntsville. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1908; building was used by the colored people; during the winter of 1863-64 the United States military forces, under proper authority, tore down the building and used the material for building winter quarters; building was reasonably worth \$220. (S. 284, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

7. Primitive Baptist Church (colored), of Huntsville. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1904; the church building is not described, but the military forces of the United States, under proper authority, tore down the building belonging to this church society and used the material; the court finds this church building to have been reasonably worth \$909. (S. 97, 58th Cong., 3d sess.)

8. Trustees of the Oak Grove Methodist Church South, of Jackson County. Referred in 1908; loyalty found in 1906; no description of the building is given, but the court finds that it was torn down and the materials used in building a pontoon bridge across the Tennessee River and that the reasonable value of the church building was \$550. (S. 213, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

9. Trustees of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Larkinsville. Referred in 1903; loyalty found in 1908; the church building is not described, but the court finds that it was torn down by the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, and the materials used in the erection of quarters for troops; that the reasonable value of the church building was \$1,525. (S. 355, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

10. Missionary Baptist Church, of Waterloo. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1905; the church building was 40 by 60 feet; frame building and in a good state of repairs; was torn down in 1864 by the military forces of the United States under command of Gen. Wilson, and materials were used for erecting winter quarters; reasonable value of the building, \$615. (S. 40, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

ARKANSAS.

11. Christian Church near old Austin, of Lonoke County. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; church building was well constructed; frame, 40 by 70 feet. Some time during the war it was torn down by the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, and the materials were used in constructing quarters for the troops of the United States Government; reasonable value of the church was \$1,550. (S. 354, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

12. Trustees of the Baptist Church, of Dardanelle. Referred in 1908; loyalty found in 1908. The church building is not described, but the court finds that during the winter of 1864-65 the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of the building and used the furniture and fixtures, together with the weatherboarding and flooring, in the construction of breastworks and for firewood, and so damaged the building that it fell down; that the reasonable value before its destruction was \$1,190. (S. 286, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

13. Pleasant Hill Baptist Church, of Lonoke County. Referred in 1910; loyalty found in 1910. The character of the church building is not described, but the court finds that in the year 1864 the United States military authorities, by proper authority, tore the building down and used the material for building barracks; that the reasonable value of the building was \$525. (H. 237, 62d Cong., 2d sess.)

14. Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Mount Comfort. Referred in 1901; loyalty found in 1907. The Court of Claims finds that this was a brick building, with a large shed used for camp-meeting purposes; that the buildings were torn down by the United States military forces under proper authority in the winter of 1863-64 and the material used in erecting winter quarters near Fayetteville; that the value of the buildings at the time was \$900. This church building had been erected in 1845 and was 30 by 40 feet, and next to it was a shed 60 by 100 feet. (S. 253, 59th Cong., 2d sess.)

GEORGIA.

15. Church of Christ, of Acworth. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1908. The church building is not described, but the court finds that in 1864 the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, destroyed the church building and used the materials in constructing quarters, and that the reasonable value of the building was \$400. (S. 407; 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

16. First Presbyterian Church, of Dalton. Referred in 1903; loyalty found in 1908. This church was a well-built wooden building 30 by 60 feet, well seated, and nicely furnished. In 1864 the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, tore down the building and used the material in the erection of barracks or winter quarters; reasonable value of the building at the time, \$900. (S. 526, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

17. Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Powder Springs. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908. This church building was 40 by 60 feet, well finished. In October, 1864, the United States military forces under the command of Maj. Platt tore down the building and used the material in the construction of quarters for the troops. The value of the building at the time was \$800. (S. 228, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

18. Missionary Baptist Church, of Powder Springs. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1908. This church building was a frame building about 40 by 60 feet; well furnished in the interior with good wooden seats. In 1864 the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, tore down the building and used the materials in the construction of quarters for the troops; reasonable value of the building, \$650. (S. 292, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

19. Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Ringgold. Referred in 1906; property taken in 1910. This church was a frame building, but the age, size, and dimensions are not given. It had been erected a few years before the commencement of the war. Some time during the war the court finds that the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, tore down the building and used the materials for military purposes; that its value at the time was \$750. (S. 506, 61st Cong., 1st sess.)

20. Pleasant Grove Baptist Church, of Ringgold. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1907. This church building was a frame building erected in 1859; 30 by 50 feet. In March, 1864, the military forces of the United States under Gen. George H. Thomas tore down the building and appropriated the material for the use of the Army; building worth \$400. (S. 46, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

LOUISIANA.

21. Judah Touro Almshouse Fund, of New Orleans. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1908. The buildings were occupied by the United States military forces from April, 1862, until August 31, 1865. While being so occupied an accidental fire broke out in one of the upper stories, on August 31, 1865, which destroyed the buildings. The court finds that the reasonable value during the time the buildings were occupied was \$21,000. Judah Touro died in 1854. By

will be created a fund to establish this almshouse in New Orleans. By additional donations the sum grew until it aggregated about \$200,000, and was placed under the control of a board incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana. After the buildings were destroyed by fire, the will could not be executed, and the Legislature of the State of Louisiana wound up the corporation and turned its funds over to the mayor and city council of the city of New Orleans to be executed. The present claimant, the board of commissioners, was created by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana by an act passed in 1902 for the purpose of enabling it to collect this claim against the United States. The claim is not for the value of the buildings, because the fire was purely accidental, but it is to recover the rental value of these buildings for the period of three years and about four months, from April, 1862, to August, 1865. (S. 336, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

MARYLAND.

22. Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Oldtown. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1905. This church building is not described, but the Court of Claims finds that during the war, perhaps in the fall of 1861, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority and for the use of the Army, tore down this church building and removed the material; that the building was at the time worth \$1,200. It would seem that some description of the building and its age should have been given. (S. 125, 58th Cong., 3d sess.)

MISSISSIPPI.

23. Trustees Baptist Church, of Corinth. Referred in 1908; loyalty found in 1910. The church building was a substantially constructed one, and the court finds that some time during the war the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, tore down the building and used the material for the construction of breast-works around the camps, and that its reasonable value at the time was \$800. (S. 556, 61st Cong., 1st sess.)

24. Christian Church, of Corinth. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1905. The court finds that this church was a substantial brick building, about 36 by 60 feet; height above the foundations, 20 feet; that it was built a few years before the war; that some time during the war the building was torn down by the United States military forces and the bricks therefrom were used in the construction of chimneys and ovens in the camps of the Federal forces about Corinth; that the reasonable value of the building at the time was \$1,200. (S. 72, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

25. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Corinth. Referred in 1908; loyalty found in 1910. This church building is not described, but the court finds that the military forces of the United States, some time during the war, took possession of and occupied it as a guardhouse for some time, the petition states for two years; that a stockade was erected about the building, with an elevated walk for sentries. That upon the evacuation of Corinth by the Federal troops the commanding officer ordered the lumber used in the building erected by the troops to be removed, and that such lumber as could

not be removed be destroyed. In consequence of this order, the stockade was burned and the church building was burned and destroyed with it. The Court of Claims does not separate the value of the rent from the value of the building, but finds the value of both to have been \$1,790. (S. 622, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

MISSOURI.

26. Trustees of the Christian Church, Pleasant Hill. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1905. The quality, age, and character of this building are not described, but the court finds that some time during the civil war the military forces of the United States, by proper order, took possession of this church building and occupied it for about two years, and then totally destroyed it. The finding does not state that it was destroyed as the result of any order and does not give any reason for its destruction or state that any use was made of the materials. The value of the use and occupation is combined with the value of the building, and the court finds the reasonable value to have been \$500. It could not have been much of a building or its use for a period of 18 months and its value would have exceeded \$500. The finding in this case is not very clear or satisfactory. (S. 39, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

NORTH CAROLINA.

27. Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, of Lumber Bridge. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1905. This church building is not described, but the court finds that sometime during the war, and according to the petition, about March 10, 1865, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority and for the use of the Army, took possession of this church building, tore it down, and used the materials, and that the value of the building at the time was \$1,800. It would seem that some description of the building and its character and age should have been given. (S. 137, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

28. Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Morehead City. Referred in 1905; loyalty found in 1906. The character, quality, and age of this church building are not described—not in the petition or the findings of the court. The court finds that sometime during the war, and according to the petition, in March, 1862, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building and used and occupied it for about 18 months, at the end of which period they tore down the building and used the materials; the court does not separate the charge for use and occupation from the charge as to the reasonable value of the property, but finds that the value of both was \$800. (S. 135, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

29. Trustees of the diocese of east Carolina of the Protestant Episcopal Church (for church at Nags Head). Referred in 1903; loyalty found in 1905. This building was of frame construction, 30 by 45 feet. The court finds that sometime during the war, and according to the petition, in February, 1862, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority and for the use of the Army, took possession of its church building and appropriated the materials for the use of the Army; that the value of the building at the time was \$850. (S. 124, 58th Cong., 3d sess.)

30. Bushrod W. Nash, trustee of the Union Baptist Association, successor in interest to the Hood Swamp Baptist Church, of Wayne County. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1907. This church building is not described either as to quality, character, or age. It appears from the record that the Hood Swamp Baptist Church, the owner of the building, is no longer in existence; it further appears that the Union Baptist Association of the State of North Carolina, the general church organization for the whole State, claims to be the successor of the Hood Swamp Baptist Church, but the findings do not show that it succeeded to the ownership of the property held by the defunct church corporation. Bushrod W. Nash is found to be the trustee of the Union Baptist Association of the State of North Carolina, which claims to be the successor of the Hood Swamp Baptist Church, the defunct corporation, which originally owned this church building. The court finds that the building was not completed on March 1, 1865; and that the United States military forces, under proper authority, tore it down and used the materials in the construction of winter quarters, and that the value of the building at the time was \$650. (S. 306, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

31. Trustees of the Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Hampton County. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1907. The kind, character, quality, and age of the church building not described. The court finds that during the war, and according to the petition, in February, 1865, the military forces of the United States took possession of this church building, under proper authority, and tore the same down and used the material for various purposes; that the building at the time was worth the sum of \$1,710. (S. 341, 59th Cong., 2d sess.)

32. Trustees of the Baptist Church, of Hardeeville. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1907; the quality, character, size, and age of this building are not given. The court finds that some time during the war, and according to the petition, in February, 1865, the military forces of the United States took possession of the church building, tore it down, and used the materials in the construction of winter quarters; that the reasonable value of the building was \$1,050. (S. 313, 59th Cong., 2d sess.)

33. Stony Creek Presbyterian Church, of McPhersonville. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1907; the quality, character, and age of this building and parsonage not given. The court finds that during the war, and according to the petition, in January, 1865, the military forces of the United States took possession of the church building and parsonage and tore the same down and used the materials in the construction of barracks; that the value of the church building was \$2,500. (S. 299, 59th Cong., 2d sess.)

TENNESSEE.

34. Church of Christ, Bledsoe County. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1907; the church building was a substantial frame structure, 30 by 50 feet. The court finds that some time during the Civil War, although neither the petition or findings give the date, not even the year, the church building was destroyed by the military forces of

the United States, by proper authority, who tore down the same and used the material for camp purposes; that the material was worth the sum of \$520. (S. 130, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

35. Shiloh Presbyterian Church, of Calhoun. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1901; the age, size, quality, and character of the building not described. The court finds that during the war, and according to the petition, in December, 1863, the military forces of the United States took possession of this church building and tore it down and used the materials in the construction of winter quarters; that the value of the building was \$825. (S. 595, 60th Cong., 2d sess.)

36. Trustees of Hennegars Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Duulap. Referred in 1908; loyalty found in 1908; the age, size, quality, and character of the church building not given. The court finds that during the war, and according to the petition, in the year 1863, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building and tore it down and used the materials in the construction of quarters for the troops; that the reasonable value of the church building was \$900. (S. 399, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

37. Methodist Episcopal Church, of Germantown. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1910; the building was a substantially constructed frame building, size and age not given. The court finds that during the war (no date, not even the year is given) the military forces of the United States, under proper authority, took possession of the building and later on tore it down and used the materials for military purposes; that the rental value, together with the value of the materials used, was the sum of \$1,350. (S. 322, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

38. Lynn Creek Baptist Church, of Giles County. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; the age, size, quality, and character of this building are not given; and the court finds that the church building, during the war, and according to this petition, in September, 1863, was torn down and removed and the materials used in the erection of winter quarters; that the value at the time was \$600. (S. 237, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

39. Baptist Church, of Grand Junction. Referred in 1905; loyalty found in 1907; this church is described as a substantial building, erected in 1859, and being in good repair in 1862. The court finds that in November, 1862, the military forces of the United States, under proper authority, took possession of the building and occupied it for a time for storing stores and supplies; it was then torn down and the materials were used for Army purposes by the military forces of the United States, under authority; that the value of the building at the time was \$980. (S. 137, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

40. Mountain Creek Baptist Church, of Hamilton County. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1908; the age, size, quality, and character of the church building not given. The court finds that during the war and according to the petition, in August, 1863, the military forces of the United States took possession of this church building and used it and then destroyed the same; it is not shown what use was made of the material, nor is the reason given why the building was destroyed; the reasonable value at the time was \$500. (S. 287, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

41. Trustees of the First Baptist Church, at Jefferson City. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1905; the age, size, quality, and character of the building not described. The court finds that in the fall and winter of 1863-64 the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, destroyed this church building, but does not show what use, if any, was made of the materials, nor for what purpose it was destroyed; the reasonable value at the time was \$915. (H. 225, 58th Cong., 3d sess.)

42. La Grange Synodical College, of La Grange, Fayette County. Referred in 1903; loyalty found in 1911; the La Grange Synodical College is a corporation under a special act of the Legislature of Tennessee; the college building was erected in 1856-57, a handsome building which the petition states cost \$33,000. The court finds that during the war, and according to the petition, in December, 1863, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of the college building and used it for hospital purposes, and later tore it down and used the material in the construction of winter quarters for the troops; the petition describes the building as being an imposing structure of 44 by 68 feet; the court finds that the reasonable rental value, together with damages and the value of the building at the time of its destruction was the reasonable sum of \$18,000. (S. 234, 62d Cong., 2d sess.)

43. Church of Christ, of La Vergne. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1907; the building was a certain large frame building known as the Ebenezer Church; its age, size, quality, and character are not described. The court finds that during the war, and according to the petition, in the year 1864, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building and tore it down and used the materials in constructing commissary store-houses and winter quarters for the troops; reasonable value at the time, \$2,200. (S. 49, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

44. Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, of London. Referred in 1903; loyalty found in 1908. This building is described as between 35 and 40 feet broad and between 60 and 70 feet deep, constructed of good material. The court finds that during the war and according to the petition, during the winter of 1863-64, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building and occupied the same and afterwards tore it down and used the material in the construction of winter quarters; that the use and occupation and value of the materials appropriated were of the reasonable value of \$1,200. (S. 179, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

45. Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, of Lynnville. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1907; originally there was a Presbyterian Church of Old Lynnville and a Presbyterian Church of Hopewell. The present Presbyterian Church was formed by a union of these two, made in 1868; age, size, quality, and character of the church building of the Presbyterian Church of Hopewell are not described, but the court finds that during the war and according to the petition, in February, 1864, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building at Hopewell and removed it and used the material in building winter quarters; that the same forces also took possession of the church building of the Presbyterian Church of Old Lynnville and occupied

it for a hospital for about 6 months and then destroyed it by fire; that the value of both these buildings and rent for the time they were used is reasonably worth the sum of \$3,300. (S. 37, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

46. Trustees of the Primitive Baptist Church, of Pelham, Grundy County. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1907; the age, size, character, and quality of this building are not described. The court finds that the church building during the war, and according to the petition, in July, 1862, was occupied by the military forces of the United States and by proper authority was torn down and the materials used in the erection of quarters for the troops; that the reasonable value of the building was \$200. (S. 110, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

47. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Prospect. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1905; no description of the age, size, quality, or character of the building is given, but the court finds that during the war, and according to the petition, in November, 1863, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building and removed it and appropriated the materials for the use of the Army; that the value of the building was \$900. (S. 22, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

48. Trustees of McDaniel's Chapel, Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Shellmound. Referred in 1903; loyalty found in 1907; this church building was a frame structure, 30 by 45 feet; furnished with proper pulpit furniture, seats, and accommodations. The court finds that during the war (no dates given, not even the year) the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of the building and tore it down and used the materials in the construction of bunks for the troops and sheds for the horses; that the reasonable value of the building at the time was \$520. (S. 357, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

49. Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, of Smyrna. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1908; the size, character, and quality of the building not described. The court finds that during the war, and according to the petition, in January, 1863, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, tore down this church building and used the materials for building winter quarters and for other Army purposes; that the reasonable value of the building was \$1,250; certainly some description as to the size and character of the building should have been given. (S. 175, 58th Cong., 3d sess.)

50. Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, of Strawberry Plains. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1907; the age, character, size, and quality of the building are not given. The court finds that during the war, and according to the petition, in the fall of 1861, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this building and occupied it for about three years, for which the Government has already paid the sum of \$450 for rent; the court also finds that during the occupancy of the building by the forces of the United States the flooring was torn out, the pews and pulpit and the doors and windows were all damaged, and that this particular damage was worth the sum of \$550. (S. 34, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

51. Trustees of the Baptist Church, of Tullahoma. Referred in 1903; loyalty found in 1903; the character, size, quality, and age of the building not shown. The court finds that during the war, and

according to the petition, in the winter of 1864 or 1865, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building and tore it down and used the materials; that the building was reasonably worth the sum of \$1,200. (S. 23, 58th Cong., 2d sess.)

52. Christian Church, of Union City. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; the age, character, size, and quality of this building are not shown. The court finds that during the war, and according to the petition, in November, 1863, the military forces of the United States took possession of this church building and tore it down and used the materials in the erection of barracks; that the reasonable value of the building at the time was \$850. (S. 262, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

53. Mount Zion Church, of Williamson County. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1907; the age, size, quality, and character of this building are not given; the court finds that during the war, and according to the petition, in 1862-63, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building and occupied the same for a time, and then tore down the building and used the material from the building, or a part of it, in constructing quarters for troops. The court does not separate the charge for use from the charge for the materials, but finds all to have been reasonably worth the sum of \$1,300. (S. 48, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

VIRGINIA.

54. Trustees of the Mount Olivet Methodist Protestant Church, of Alexandria County. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1906; the character, size, age, and quality of this building are not described. The court finds that during the war, from the summer of 1861 to December, 1861, this church building was occupied by the military forces of the United States, and that by proper authority and for the use of the Army it was occupied as a hospital and afterwards destroyed; it does not show what use, if any, was made of the material; the court finds that the value of the building so destroyed, and of its use and occupation, was the reasonable sum of \$3,400. (S. 208, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

55. Trustees of the Second Presbyterian Church, of Alexandria. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; this church building was in good condition; was a brick building 60 by 80 feet, containing a basement, auditorium, and gallery nicely furnished with the usual and necessary church furniture and fixtures. The court finds that during the war, and according to the petition, between July, 1861, and June, 1865, this building was occupied by the military forces of the United States under proper authority, and that it was seriously damaged, and that at the end of the occupancy the walls of the building, the windows, doors, floors, and furniture were badly damaged; the pulpit, organ, and pews were wholly or partially destroyed; and that the value of the use and occupation and the damages in excess of ordinary wear and tear amounted to \$4,300. (S. 218, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

56. Trustees of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, of Culpeper County. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1905; the character, age, size, and quality of this building are not given. The court finds that during the war, and according to the petition, in November, 1863, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this building and tore the same down and appropriated the materials for their own use; that the building at the time was worth the sum of \$1,650. (S. 47, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

57. Trustees of the Cedar Grove Church, of Culpeper County. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; character, age, size, and quality of this building not described; but the court finds that during the war, and according to the petition, in the winter of 1863-64, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building, tore it down, and used the materials in the construction of winter quarters; that the reasonable value of the church was \$390. (S. 348, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

58. Trustees of the Cedar Run Baptist Church, of Culpeper County. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1905; the age, size, character, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the war, and according to the petition, in the winter of 1862-63, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, for the use of the Army, took possession of this church and destroyed it and used the material for Army purposes; that the church was reasonably worth the sum of \$900. (S. 41, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

59. Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church, of Culpeper County. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1905; size, age, character, and quality of the building not given. The court finds that during the war, and according to the petition, in the fall of 1863, the military forces of the United States under proper authority tore down and removed this church building and used the material for the United States Army; that the reasonable value of the building was \$900. (S. 45, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

60. New Salem Baptist Church, of Culpeper. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1905; the age, character, size, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the war, and in the month of September, 1863, the United States military forces, by proper authority, took possession of this building, tore it down, and used the material for military purposes; that the reasonable value of the building was the sum of \$1,000. (S. 30, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

61. Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Deep Creek. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1908. Age, size, character, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the war and in the fall of 1862 the military forces of the United States took possession of this building by proper authority, tore it down, and used the materials in the erection of barracks; that the reasonable value of the building was the sum of \$900. (S. 268, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

62. Trustees of Smiths Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, of Dinwiddie County. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1905. The age, size, character, and quality of the building not given. The court finds that during the war and in 1864 the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, destroyed this church building, but it does not show that the material was used by the Army; that the

value of the building at the time was \$600. (S. 151, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

63. Trustees of Forest Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, of Dumfries. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1906. The age, size, character, and quality of the building not given. The court finds that during the war and in the winter of 1863 the military forces of the United States took possession of this church building and removed the same and appropriated the materials to the use of the Army; that the building at the time was reasonably worth the sum of \$1,000. (S. 200, 59th Cong., 2d sess.)

64. Methodist Episcopal Church, of Falls Church. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1908. Character, size, age, and quality of the building is not described. The court finds that this church building was torn down by some soldiers belonging to the Twenty-second New York Regiment without any authority therefor, and that they used the materials in the construction of chimneys and other structures in their camps. The court also finds that the reasonable value of the building destroyed was the sum of \$600. (S. 623, 60th Cong., 2d sess.)

[Refer to subcommittee.]

65. Zion Protestant Episcopal Church, of Fairfax. Referred in 1905; loyalty found in 1906. The age, size, character, and quality of this building not given. The court finds that during the war and in the spring of 1862 the military forces of the United States, by proper authority and for the use of the Army, took possession of this church building and used and occupied it and finally removed it and appropriated the materials for the use of the Army in building winter quarters; that the building was reasonably worth the sum of \$1,200. (S. 222, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

66. Jerusalem Baptist Church and the Zion Protestant Episcopal Church, of Fairfax Court House. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908. One of these buildings is described as being 40 by 60 feet, of fine architecture, Gothic windows, decorated walls of exceptional thickness. The court finds that during the war (no particular date being given) one of these churches was torn down and the material used in the erection of quarters and chimneys for the troops; that the reasonable value of this church was the sum of \$1,500. (S. 335, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

67. Broad Run Baptist Church, of Fauquier County. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1906. The age, size, character, and quality of this building not given. The court finds that during the war and, according to the petition, in November, 1862, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this building and destroyed it. It does not show what use was made of the materials or the purpose in destroying it. It might have been for a matter of military necessity, although the petition charges that the buildings were removed and the materials used in erecting winter quarters. The reasonable value, as found by the court, is \$800. (S. 290, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

68. Carters Run Baptist Church, of Fauquier County. Referred in 1905; loyalty found in 1907. This church building is described as a building 40 by 50 feet, frame, in good condition and repair. The court finds that during the war, without any day or year being given, the military forces of the United States took possession of this church

building, tore it down, and used the materials for building quarters for the troops. It does not say that this was done under any order or authority. The reasonable value of the church building found to be \$900. (S. 148, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

69. Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Fox Hill. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1904; character, size, age, and quality of the building not described. The court finds that during the war the military forces of the United States, and according to the petition, in the fall of 1861, took possession of this building and removed it by the command of Gen. Wool and appropriated the material for the use of the Army; that the building was worth the sum of \$540. (S. 101, 58th Cong., 3d sess.)

70. Trustees of the Methodist Protestant Church, of Fox Hill. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; the age, size, character, and quality of the building not given. The court finds that during the fall and winter of 1861 the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building, tore it down, and hauled the material away, but does not show for what purpose the material was used; the building at the time was worth the reasonable sum of \$625. (S. 271, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

71. Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Garys. Referred in 1905; loyalty found in 1906; the age, size, character, and quality of the building not found. The court finds that during the war, and according to the petition, in 1864, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this building and destroyed it and appropriated the materials in building winter quarters; that the said materials were reasonably worth the sum of \$1,000. (S. 149, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

72. Four Mile Creek Baptist Church, of Henrico County. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1906; the age, size, character, and quality of this building are not described. The court finds that during the war, and according to the petition, in 1864, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this building for the use of the Army and destroyed the same; it does not show what use was made of the materials; the building was reasonably worth the sum of \$800. (H. 319, 59th Cong., 2d sess.)

73. Lebanon Union Church, of Lincolnia. Referred in 1905; loyalty found in 1906; the age, character, size, and quality of the building not given. The court finds that during the war, and according to the petition, in November, 1861, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this building for the use of the Army, tore it down, and used the materials for building winter quarters; that the value of same was reasonably worth the sum of \$850. (S. 228, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

74. Trustees of the Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Church (colored), of Middletown. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1906; the age, size, quality, and character of the building not shown. The court finds that during the war (date and year not given) the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, for the use of the Army, removed from this church building its furniture and flooring and appropriated the materials until it was practically a total loss; that the reasonable value of the building was \$300. (S. 280, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

75. Trustees of Grove Presbyterian Church, of Morrisville. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1907; age, size, character, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the war, and according to the petition, in the winter of 1862-63, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church property, used the same for a time, and later they tore down the buildings and used the material for fuel; that the reasonable value of the materials so taken was the sum of \$1,100. (S. 43, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

76. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Morrisville. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1905; character, size, quality, and value of the building not shown. Findings state that the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took charge of this church building in June, 1863, and removed the same and appropriated the materials for the use of the Army; that the building at the time was reasonably worth the sum of \$750. (S. 19, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

77. Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Mount Crawford. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1908; the size, character, quality, and age of the building are not given. The court finds that during the war, and according to the petition, in October, 1864, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building and destroyed a portion of same, using the materials for fuel; the petition states that they removed the pews, pulpit, furniture, weatherboarding, ceiling, flooring, etc., and the court finds that the part of the building destroyed was reasonably worth the sum of \$375. (S. 413, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

78. Trustees of Liberty Baptist Church, of New Kent County. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1908; age, character, size, and quality of this building are not shown. The court finds that during the war, and according to the petition, in 1862, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building and tore up the floor and sleepers with which to build a bridge across a creek, and destroyed the doors, blinds, windows, and pews; that the damage was reasonably worth the sum of \$200. (H. 1273, 60th Cong., 2d sess.)

79. Trustees of the Old School Baptist Church and the trustees of the Regular Baptist Church, known as the Thornton Gap Baptist Church, of Rappahannock County. Referred in 1903; loyalty found in 1905. The church was a frame building, 60 by 60 feet, built of white and yellow pine; its age and quality are not shown; the court finds that these two church organizations by an amicable arrangement jointly owned the building, and that during the winter of 1861-62 the military forces of the United States under the command of Gen. Bolan camped in and around the church and destroyed the fencing, tore off and removed the weatherboarding, floor, benches, partitions, stairways, galleries, balusters, windows, and doors, and demolished the ceiling and so defaced the structure that it became unfit for use; the findings do not show what use was made of the materials, but it is fair to presume that they were used by the soldiers in fixing up their own quarters and possibly some of it for fuel. (S. 51, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

80. Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Rector-town. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; this church building

was a frame structure, filled in with brick, about 40 by 50 feet, furnished with pews, with pulpit, and the usual church furniture and fixtures. The court finds that during the fall of 1862 the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building and tore it down and used the material in the construction of quarters for the troops; that the building at the time was worth \$1,300. (S. 363, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

81. St. Luke's Episcopal Church, of Remington. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1906; the age, size, quality, and character of this building are not shown. The court finds that in 1862 the military forces of the United States took possession of the parsonage building and of a lot of lumber which had been procured for the purpose of erecting a church building and damaged the church building then existing and used the lumber for the new church; and that the property so taken and used and damaged was worth the sum of \$650. (S. 529, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

82. St. Stephen's Lutheran Church, Shenandoah County. Referred in 1908; loyalty found in 1910; the size, quality, character, and age of this building are not given. The court finds that during the war (no dates, not even the year being given) the military forces of the United States took possession of the church building, but it is not found that it was done by authority; they find that the building was in course of construction at the time, and that the military forces used the materials in the construction of a signal tower; that the value of the building at the time was \$575. (S. 607, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

83. Trustees of Andrews Chapel, of Stafford County. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1904; the church building is described as a building 50 by 60 feet, constructed of frame woodwork; age not given. The court finds that during the war and, according to the petition, during the winter of 1862-63 the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this building and removed it, appropriating the material for the use of the Army; the petition claiming that it was used to build winter quarters; the court finds that the value of the property so removed and used was of the reasonable value of \$2,000. (S. 82, 58th Cong., 3d sess.)

84. Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Upper-ville. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; age, character, quality, and size of this building not given. The court finds that during the war and, according to the petition, in the spring of 1862, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building and used and occupied the auditorium for quarters for the troops and the basement of the building for a stable, and that they occupied the building for a considerable period, during which the floors, pews, pulpit, furniture, windows, and doors were destroyed, and that the damage sustained and the use were of the reasonable value of \$210. (S. 288, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

WEST VIRGINIA.

85. Trustees of the Baptist Church, Fayette County. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1907; age, size, character, and quality of the building not given. The court finds that during the war and, ac-

cording to the petition, about July, 1862, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building and used it for a time as a hospital; they tore the building down and used the material in the erection of winter quarters; that the reasonable value of the building was \$475. (S. 44, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

86. Trustees Presbyterian Church, of French Creek. Referred in 1906; loyalty found in 1906; age, size, character, and quality of the building not given. The court finds that during the war and at various times from July, 1861, until October, 1862, this building was occupied by the military forces of the United States, but does not say whether or not it was by authority. The court finds that while the Union soldiers were occupying this church for lodging purposes in 1862 it was accidentally burned down; that the reasonable value of the building was the sum of \$1,100. (S. 133, 59th Cong., 2d sess.)

[Call to attention of subcommittee.]

87. Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Great Cacapon. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; age, character, size, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the war (no dates, not even the year being given) the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of this church building and tore it down and used the materials in the construction of stables for horses; that the reasonable value of the building was \$530. (S. 328, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

88. Methodist Episcopal Church, of Paw Paw. Referred in 1907; loyalty found in 1908; the age, character, size, and quality of this building not shown. The court finds that during the winter of 1861-62 the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of the church building and occupied the same as a hospital for a brief time, then tore the building down and used the materials in the erection of shanties for their troops; that the reasonable value of the building at the time was the sum of \$400. (S. 373, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)

89. Presbyterian Church, of Petersburg. Referred in 1903; loyalty found in 1904; the building was constructed of brick; was in good state of repair, and the court finds that during the war and, according to the petition, in the spring of 1863 the military forces of the United States, under proper authority, took possession of and occupied and then destroyed the church building and used the materials for Army purposes. The court finds that the materials were reasonably worth the sum of \$2,000. (S. 100, 58th Cong., 3d sess.)

90. Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Summit Point. Referred in 1904; loyalty found in 1905; age, size, quality, and character of this building not shown. The court finds that during the winter of 1864-65 the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, tore down and removed this church building, which was a brick building, and appropriated the material for building winter quarters; that the reasonable value of the building at the time was the sum of \$2,500. (S. 18, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)

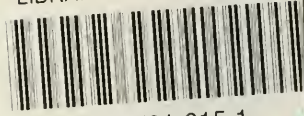


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